

THE COLEMAN BULLETIN

VOL. II. NO. 28

COLEMAN, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 30, 1913

\$1.50 PER YEAR

MEN'S GOODS For The Holidays

FALL SUITS

You can select one of our Suits with the assurance of correctness of style and reliability of fabric and tailoring. Many styles and cloths to choose from, and we can suit your pocket, too. Our prices run from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

MONARCH SWEATER COATS

The world's best pure wool--and knit to fit. A host of color combinations to select from, and they are moderately priced from \$1.25 to \$7.75.

FALL HATS

The Borsalino is the best hat made. All fine fur felts \$4.50 to \$5.00. "National" scratch felt hat, just the thing for fall wear, only \$2.50.

W.L. OUIMETTE

Changes in the License Laws

Edmonton, Oct. 21.—Important amendments are made to the liquor license act and regulations for clubs prescribed. The license act as amended provides for one license for the first five hundred of the population; one for the second five hundred and a third for a subsequent seven hundred and fifty. Before a town can have a fourth hotel license the population must reach 3,000. Afterwards a license is allowed for each additional 1,000 of population. The fees payable by license are also increased.

The permission to supply liquor in clubs is limited to those clubs which make provision satisfactory to the attorney general for supplying meals and sleeping accommodation for its members. Permission to supply liquor will not be granted to clubs situated in local option districts.

Big Dam Cuts Off Bow City

A slight accident has occurred at the Bassano dam of the Canadian Pacific railway irrigation system and the following statement in connection therewith has been issued by A. Scott Dawson, chief engineer of the department of natural resources:

"The dam was closed on Monday, October 21, and the pool had filled to within a few inches of the top. The concrete dam had proved remarkably tight and in every way up to expectations. On Thursday two of the temporary wooden gates which were used to close the dam until the permanent concrete closures could be built slipped out of their grooves, and it will be necessary to empty the pool before they can be reset. This will take a few days to effect. The dam has suffered no damage whatever and as soon as the gates can be rebuilt the structure will be finally closed."

Can't Run Ferry

The closing of the gates on the C. P. R. seven million dollar irrigation system so lowered the water on the Bow river that a ferry at Bow City is unworkable. The people of that town are rather apprehensive for they are cut off from the outside world at present, the railway bridge to Bow City having only been started. It will take three weeks to raise the water to the required height at the dam.

Officials Almost Tickled to Death

London, Oct. 27.—Tragedy was nearly added to tragedy yesterday in the experience of a party of twenty men in the Universal colliery at Senghenyd, Wales, which took fire a week ago imprisoning nearly four hundred men. It is presumed that 355 must have perished, but efforts are still being made to reach any who may be alive, to recover bodies of the dead and put the mine again in working order.

Searchers yesterday, all prominent officials of the mine, had threaded their way to the distant underground, when they were suddenly assailed by gas and would have been wiped out had not a second rescue brigade with life-saving apparatus received warning and gone to the rescue.

None of the twenty men had fallen unconscious, but the gas had taken away their senses and they acted with the effect of laughing gas.

Meanwhile, digested grave officials where found romping, dancing, singing and emitting insane laughter.

One man challenged others to a foot race down the gallery, with death for himself and all others a certainty, had his challenge been accepted; for the gallery a few hundred feet beyond was still alive. The affected men were controlled with great difficulty and were finally brought to the surface where all quickly revived.

AND STILL THEY COME

Edmonton, Oct. 27.—The railway committee of the legislature today had under consideration the application of the Calgary Petrol Interurban railway for a charter to construct a line from the City of Calgary to the site of the Dingman oil well at Okotoks, and running south from thence to Pincher Creek. The company is being promoted by L. M. Roberts, member of the legislature for High River. The bill was reported to the house with amendments.

An Apology

The editor offers apologies to Bulletin readers for the almost entire absence of local news this week. Illness in the home prevented us coming to Coleman as early in the week as usual, consequently the news columns are filled with reading matter that was not intended for this paper.

Subscribe For The Bulletin

SPECIALS For Pay Day

Men's Neglige Shirts

A quantity of Men's Neglige Shirts, in sizes 16 to 17½ only. Regular \$1.25 to \$2.00

SPECIAL FOR PAY DAY 50 CENTS

Men's Underwear

We still have left some of Watson's Underwear. Regular \$1.25, \$1.50 the garment

SPECIAL FOR PAY DAY 95 CENTS

Men's Fine Boots

Some broken lines of Boots to clear, to make room for new lines. Regular \$4.25 to \$6.00

SPECIAL FOR PAY DAY \$3.15

Men's Overshoes

A line of Men's 2 buckle Overshoes. Best grade rubber. Regular \$2.25

SPECIAL FOR PAY DAY \$1.65

Cecil Gower
THE MEN'S STORE
Coleman

THE FINAL CRASH IN PRICES

AT

The Coleman Mercantile Co.'s Store

Ever since the opening day of this sale, this store has been one scene of wonderful activity. The snow Tuesday morning gave us the first chance to explore our cellar and warehouse and we have unearthed tons upon tons of merchandise, all in the line of household requirements. These are all going on sale that must create enthusiastic buying.

Groceries		Groceries		\$4.85		Ladies' Hose	
JAMS		Spices		WILL BUY		Regular 65c	
Wagstaff's. Regular \$1.00.....now 85c		ALL VARIETIES		Any Corduroy Suit in Stock		" 60c	
Chivers' Jams		Regular 15c		45 Cents		" 40c	
90 cents.....now 65c		now 6 for 50c		WILL BUY		now 2 for 95c	
Canned Figs		Baking Powder		A Stetson Stiff Hat		now 2 for 85c	
Regular 25c a tin.....now 4 for 75c		DR. PRICES		Ladies' Skirts		now 2 for 45c	
Canned Corn		Regular 50c		A Big Line to Choose From		Ladies' Linen Collars	
Regular 15c		now 2 for 75c		Clearing Below Cost		Regular 25c and 35c	
Evaporated Apples		Fruits				now 2 for 25c	
10 lbs. for \$1.00.....25 lb. box now \$2.40		ALL VARIETIES				Girls' Coats	
		Gallon tins. Regular 75c				Don't miss these bargains.	
		now 50c					

PROFIT SHARING DIVIDENDS You don't have to wait six months for your dividends and take a chance of not getting any. If you buy here you get your dividends at time of purchase--(Gourlie)

.... **The Gourlie Sales Agency**

CLOSING OUT

The Coleman Mercantile Company, Limited

STILL HAVE PIRATES

Freebooters of the Sea Not Yet Stamped Out.

Captain and Mate of Large Vessel Forced to Walk the Plank Only a Short Time Ago—Attacks That Failed.

A few weeks ago a London man was sentenced to penal servitude for life for the crime of piracy. It sounds preposterous to talk of the black flag in these days of 40,000-ton liners and wireless telegraphy, yet the fact remains that piracy, by no means an extinct offense.

This modern buccaner was a steward who, after serving in various ships, was stranded at Callao, in Peru. There he picked up with a man named Sherratt, and the two shipped aboard a small schooner, the Neva Tigra. They, with the captain and mate, composed the whole crew.

A week out from port these two secondaries attacked the captain and mate with an ax and gun and literally made them walk the plank in the most approved 18th century fashion.

They then renamed the vessel White Rose and set sail for nowhere in particular. Neither knew the first principles of navigation, so eventually they ran ashore in the Gulf of Trieste, where they were promptly arrested.

The most daring case of piracy on record for years past occurred aboard the Alaska-Pacific liner Buckman, when two armed passengers made a deliberate attempt to seize the big ship and her cargo.

One of them named Thomas took a revolver, went into the cabin and coolly shot Captain Wood, then ran back to help his accomplice, whom he had left to tackle the mate on the bridge.

But the mate had been too quick for the pirate, and Thomas reached the deck to find his accomplice in irons. He at once seized a lifebuoy and jumped overboard. As he was never seen again he was, presumably, drowned.

Aboard the Italian trans-Atlantic liner Margherita there was a few years ago a regular Captain Kettle battle. The steamer, after leaving Trieste, called at Messina and there 22 Sicilians stowed themselves away. As soon as the Margherita was out of sight of land they rushed on deck in a body and attacked the crew.

They were surrounded and driven below, but at night broke out again and rushed the officers' quarters. The crew armed themselves with revolvers and a fierce fight raged for over an hour. Two of the mutineers were killed, a number were wounded and four sailors were badly hurt.

At last the pirates were driven into the fo'c'sle, and the crew stood guard the vessel steamed hard for Algiers, where the police took the ruffians into custody.

The steamer Margherita was crossing the Black Sea from Odessa to Korthlon, and the captain and passengers had just sat down to supper in the saloon when three young men, masked and armed, appeared at the doorway and covered them, bidding them not to move on pain of death.

At the same time two others seized the man at the wheel and forced him to turn the vessel back to Odessa. Others—there were 15 in all—opened the safe and took out \$25,000, the property of a Russian bank. They then robbed the passengers of their possessions, disabled the engines, destroyed one boat and, taking the other two, escaped.

There is, or was a few months ago, still in use a Danish schooner named Emanuel, believed to be the oldest vessel afloat. She was built in 1749, and for years sailed the Caribbean Sea under the black flag—Burr's Stories.

Uneducated.

A stranger visiting Harvard Memorial Hall recently found that the only attendants from whom he could derive information were the colored waiters at the students' tables. One of the busts along the wall seemed to look like President Elliot. But as the visitor was not sure he asked one of the most intelligent of the waiters if he could tell him whose bust that was.

"Well, no, sir; I don't think I could, sir," was the answer. "Ah'm a stranger myself, sir. Only been here 'bout three months. 'I'll ask."

He beckoned to a fellow waiter. "De gemmen wants to know who dat bust am."

"Dat bust?" replied his comrade. "Why everybody's know who dat's de bust of. It's de college boss, sir; I don't recollect his name dis minute, sir."

As the visitor turned away he overheard one of them reply to some remark of the other: "Harvard man! No, sir. Ain't idicated enough for that. Catch a Harvard man saying 'bust'."

Teeth and Wisdom.

"I shall be dreadfully stupid now," said the wife, who had just returned from the dentist's.

"Why so, my dear?" asked her husband.

"I have had all my wisdom teeth pulled out," she replied.

"Of course, my dear," said her husband, with the best intention in the world. "You know it is nothing but a superstition idea that wisdom teeth have anything to do with wisdom. If you were to have every tooth in your head drawn it couldn't make you any more stupid, you know."

He succeeded after a while in smoothing matters out, but it was a narrow escape.

MECHANISM OF HUMAN HEART

Average Rapidity of Cardiac Pulsation of Adult Male is About 70 Beats Per Minute.

In the human subject the average rapidity of the cardiac pulsation of an adult male is about 70 beats per minute. These beats are more frequent as a rule in young children and in women, and there are variations, within certain limits, in particular persons owing to peculiarities of organization. It would not necessarily be an abnormal sign to find in some particular individuals the habitual frequency of the heart's action from 50 to 60 or from 70 individuals the habitual frequency of the heart's action is slower and more powerful in fully developed and muscular organizations and more rapid and feeble in those of slighter form.

In animals the range is from 35 to 65 in the cold blooded and 50 upward in the warm blooded, except in the case of a horse, which has a very slow heart beat, only 40 strokes a minute. The pulsations of men and all animals differ with the sea level also. The work of a healthy human heart has been shown to be equal to the feat of raising five tons four hundredweight one foot per hour, or 135 tons in 34 hours.

A curious calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson, giving the mileage of the heart in miles. Presuming that the blood was thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of 50 strokes per minute and at the assumed force of nine feet, the mileage of the blood through the body might be taken as 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, 61,230 miles per year, or 6,160,880 miles in a lifetime, 84 years. The number of beats of the heart in the same long life would reach the grand total of 3,569,776,000.

HARD PUZZLE FOR A FARMER

Illustrations Show How Square Piece of Land Was Divided Into Four Different Fields.

Materials required—A square piece of cardboard. Problem to be solved—A farmer has

planted one acre as shown in drawing, and is desirous of dividing the remainder into four fields, all of equal size and shape. How will he do it?

The drawing shows how the farmer divided the land outside the piece in the upper left hand corner so as to

The Farmer's Puzzle.

a square piece of land. He had already planted one acre as shown in drawing, and is desirous of dividing the remainder into four fields, all of equal size and shape. How will he do it?

The drawing shows how the farmer divided the land outside the piece in the upper left hand corner so as to

Solution of Farmer's Puzzle.

make the remainder into four fields of equal size and shape.

RIDDLES.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard?

Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Why is a dog biting his own tail like a good manager?

Because he makes both ends meet.

What trees flourish best upon the hearth?

Ashe.

What is the difference between a cloud and a whipped child?

One pours with rain, and the other roars with pain.

What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer?

One sells watches, and the other watches cells.

What is it that Adam never saw, never possessed, and yet he gave two to each of his children?

Parents.

What is the difference between a pugilist and a man with a cold?

One knows his blows and the other blows his nose.

Why should you never tell a man to take a back seat?

Because he's likely to take it front.

What is it that has a face, but no head; hands, but no feet; yet travels everywhere and is usually running?

A watch.

KEEP YOUR SECRETS

PERSONS WHO CONFIDE IN "FRIENDS" MAKE MISTAKE.

Learn to Keep Own Counsel—Affairs Safe Only When Known by One of Three Persons, Two of Whom Are Dead.

There is a fixed belief in the minds of most women and men that no matter how often they may be called upon to listen to the telling of other people's secrets, they are far too wise to make the mistake of telling their own. As a matter of fact it is the easiest thing in the world to be true to your own confidence, and it is also quite the hardest thing after the cat has been allowed to slip out of the bag, to be forced to admit to yourself that certain disagreeable consequences might have been averted had you taken the same precaution in locking your own private affairs.

The door through which most of your secrets are likely to escape, unless you are as wise as a serpent, is that of sympathy, with a big "S." You would not be human if you did not crave sympathy, and you will attract plenty of people ready to hand out to you what looks like the genuine article, but is nothing more than a flimsy imitation, intended for the purpose of leading you to make a fool of yourself.

You may seek to justify this betrayal of yourself in your own eyes by arguing that your dearest friend, Jane, is "as deep as a well" and "as silent as the grave," and nine times out of ten you may be right in your high opinion of Jane's integrity as a "secret keeper." However, there is sure to come a tenth time when Jane, either through thoughtlessness or malice aforethought, falls down hard on her job, and the inmost revelations of your soul are whispered about the community, and become a fruitful subject of discussion among your friends and acquaintances.

If you have learned to keep your own counsel in the face of the tantalizing temptation to tell your best friend your right name; if when laboring under the stress of some great emotion you can keep absolutely mum about what doesn't concern anyone but yourself, then you may be safely entrusted with your own secrets.

Always remember that "a secret is a secret when known to one of three persons, two of whom are dead."

Change in Coast Lines.

To discover a town under the waves of the Mediterranean is not so wonderful-proving as it would have been years ago, when organized researches disclosed the fact that since the Roman dominion the Neapolitan coast first sank about thirty-five feet and then rose about nineteen feet, and these are now constant, and it is said to be in the middle sea is one of those slow and majestic movements that have raised continents from the sea—and sunk them under. The evidence for this slow and steady change can be seen by the tourist in the form of grotto, cave, erosion lines high above water mark and sunken wonders of buried fountains and temples. The great bath of one of the villas of Tiberius that once stood on high cliffs is now filled daily by the sea.

Shakespeare in Burmese.

Shakespeare in Burmese was successfully presented recently at Mandalay, India. "Pericles" was the play chosen and the participants were amateurs recruited from the Burmese local profession there. The play was selected and adapted to Burmese ideas by Maung Tin, district judge. Some idea of the original lines on which the play was produced may be gathered from the fact that the scene was laid in China! So encouraging was the financial results that the idea is to be followed up, the scenes being shifted according to the imagination of the promoters.

Commanding Attention.

"You say that article of yours has aroused vigorous comment?"

"Yes, indeed."

"It hasn't. But it kept the families awake in four adjacent flats while I was pounding it out on the typewriter."

Depends on the Man.

"It takes a long time to learn a man's likes and dislikes."

"O, I don't know. I hadn't been acquainted with you five minutes before I found out that you had a decided antipathy to using soap and water on your hands."

As Usual.

Boss—Where's Jones? His vacation was up this morning.

Palmer Clerk—He was, sir; but he telephoned that he would have to ask for a few days to rest up before he could possibly go to work—Judge.

Poor Human Nature.

Madge—Why don't you go to your doctor for advice?

Marjorie—What's the use? He always tells me to do a lot of things he knows I won't do—Judge.

Talent Traced.

"Splintermore is gaining fame as an exponent of the cubist style of art."

"Where does he get his talent?"

"His mother used to be a prize crayon-puller."—Judge.

SMITH ON THE WATER WAGON

Mrs. Jones Understood Friend's Husband Was Quite a Bibliomaniac, But Finds He Has Changed.

Lovely lady drifted into a congressional conversation the other afternoon, and Timothy Woodruff told of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith, who lived in a southern city.

Friends in early youth, according to the story of Mr. Woodruff, they met again a few days ago after a separation of several years. In the meantime Mrs. Smith, like her chum, Mrs. Jones, had married. Naturally their talk eventually drifted in that direction.

"By the way, Minnie," was the remark of Mrs. Jones, "I understand that you have been getting married, too. I think I saw something about it in the newspapers."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Smith. "I have been married nearly five years."

"Is it really so long as that?" returned Mrs. Jones. "I have been married six years. I understand your husband is quite a bibliomaniac."

"Oh, no, not any more," was the prompt rejoinder of Mrs. Smith. "He used to be, but he is on the water wagon now."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WOULD HAVE CHANGED THINGS.



Tom—How did you come to be refused by both of them?

Dick—I reckon neither one knew I was going to propose to the other one.

Could Be Tempted.

Johnny, who had been forbidden to ask for ice cream cones at the candy store, disobeyed and was kept in the house.

"Why isn't Johnny out playing?" asked the storekeeper of Johnny's little sister.

"Mamma wouldn't let him because he asked for a cone."

"You wouldn't ask for a cone, would you?" remarked the proprietor.

"No," replied the little girl. "But I would take one."

Had a Reason.

A young man in Washington who many months ago hung up his shingle as "attorney at law," has not yet been overwhelmed with clients. A friend, entering the office one day, observed on the desk a cheap alarm clock.

"Taking it home, eh?" he observed. "Good thing at this time of the year. Everyone is liable to oversleep these mornings." The lawyer smiled.

"I have not purchased that clock for the reason you mentioned. I keep it here to wake me when it's time to go home."

E-S-O-Q.

"Pa," said little Willie, "what does 'askew' mean?"

"Askew?" repeated the old gentleman. "Why, askew means gone wrong, crooked. Why do you ask?"

"Why, I notice that after your name on all you retailers they put E-S-O-Q, but I didn't know you'd ever gone wrong or was crooked, pa. What did you do?" asked little Willie.—Harper's Weekly.

To Slow for Him.

A German farmer was in search of a driving horse.

"I've got just the horse for you," said the liverman. "He's five years old, sound as a dollar and goes ten miles without stopping."

The German threw his hands skyward.

"Not for me," he said, "not for me. I live eight miles from town and mit dot horse I had to walk back two miles."—National Monthly.

American View.

"So you don't approve of those London suffragettes?"

"I don't know much about them," replied Miss Cayenne, "but I certainly feel that a woman who can't subdue a few men without the use of dynamite is something of a failure."

Valuable.

"That rural delivery man says he doesn't find the cost of living particularly high."

"No, he always comes back over his route after nightfall, and he almost always finds a chicken or two roosting on the mail boxes."

That's Different.

Bacon—I understand your friend only earns about \$300 a year.

Robert—What are you talking about? I why he gets \$3,000 a year. "I'm not talking about what he gets, but what he earns. He's got a political job, hasn't he?"

How the Other Half Lives.

"How, now, Geraldine?"

"I am investigating the conditions that surround poor working girls."

"Their lot is often trying."

"Indeed it is. Why, half of them go to work without chaperones, Geraldine."

Another Way.

"Why are you so anxious to go on the stage?"

"I wish to get a rich husband."

"This will be due to the theatrical business for several months. Better go into the manicure business, Geraldine."

MOSES A GERM KILLER

STAYED PLAGUE THROUGH THE USE OF INCENSE.

Old Used Were Powerful Antiseptics and This Explains What Has Often Been Considered a Miracle.

Moses knew the secret of killing the germs in the air. This is made clear by the account of the staying of the plague as recorded in the Book of Numbers. In the sixteenth chapter of that book is the story of the awful plague that attacked the Israelites, then in the wilderness and the story, too, of the method by which its ravages were stopped. In verses 46 to 49 of that chapter is the following:

46. And Moses said unto Aaron: "Take a censer and put fire therein from the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly unto the congregation and make an atonement for them; for there is wrath gone out from the Lord; the plague is begun."

47. And Aaron took as Moses commanded, and ran into the midst of the congregation; and behold, the plague was begun among the people; and he stood between the dead and the living, and the plague was stayed.

From the plain account of the text it appears that Aaron separated the men and women suffering from the plague from those not yet attacked, and then he piled the censer with incense and stood between the nine times hosts, so that not a germ in the air could pass over from the plague stricken to those not yet attacked by the disease.

It is probable from the character of the attack as recorded in the Bible that this plague was something like the plagues which have appeared in late years in Europe, and later in China, that is, cholera, which seized upon its victims and slays them within a day.

It is well known among the modern chemists that the essential oils were freely used in the making of incense with which the censers were filled. One of the most modern and approved methods of disinfecting a room is to burn sulphur candles. It is the fumes of the sulphur destroying the germs in the walls and crevices. The ancient Egyptians had taught the method of disinfecting to Moses, and he hastened to instruct Aaron, probably suggesting to him precisely what drugs to put in the censers, so as to make the fumes absolute germicides.

This explanation has often been considered a miracle, but need be nothing more than the employment of scientific means for stopping the plague.

It is now believed that the burning of incense in many of the extremely ancient temples and other places of worship, like those of India, while much a part of the ceremony, was really instituted by the very wise priests of those ancient days, who understood the dangers of infection.

Especially before such shrines and temples, where the custom of kneeling for the ancients to make annual pilgrimages, so did the priests realize that the thousands and thousands of pilgrims had come from various provinces and from all sorts of conditions of living, and the burning of the incense was in reality a precaution quite necessary for the preservation of the health of the crowds.

Is Beer a Vegetable.

A vicar advertised for a servant a short time ago, and a country girl, with a fat, red face, answered the advertisement.

After the vicar had asked a few personal questions he said:

"You know, we are all vegetarians here, and, of course, we should require you to be one. No meat, you know—simply vegetables."

She dropped her eyes, and for a time seemed deep in thought. "Well, what do you think?" asked the vicar, after a short time.

"Well, sir," she replied, "it's like this. I don't mind so much about the meat, but before I take the place I should like to know if you—call beer a vegetable?" She was not engaged.

No Brutality for Him.

"Prize fighting is a deadly, dangerous game!"

"Seems so."

"I would rather see my son dead than to see him indulging in such a sport."

"Let's see, didn't your son get both legs broken and his spine dislocated last year?"

"That was at football. I hope you do not think I would permit him to engage in a prize fight!"

Can Anybody Be as Bright as That?

"That boy you sent to college is a mighty bright boy."

"Yes, but you ought to see his brother."

"Is he as bright as the boy that went to college?"

"No, he's as bright as the boy who went to college thinks he is."

Another Way.

"Why are you so anxious to go on the stage?"

"I wish to get a rich husband."

"This will be due to the theatrical business for several months. Better go into the manicure business, Geraldine."

What makes the cost of tea so high?

"Because we must pay a steep price."

"What will be due to the theatrical business for several months. Better go into the manicure business, Geraldine."

Why would a tanner make a good chemist?

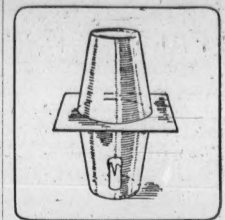
"Because he understands ox(h)ides."

VACUUM EXPERIMENT IS ODD

Candle Burns Oxygen in Glass and Blotting Paper Contracts, Making an Air-Tight Joint.

A very interesting experiment may be performed with two drinking glasses, a small candle and a piece of blotting paper, says the Pathfinder. The glasses must be the same size and of the thin-glass kind. The candle end is lighted and set in one glass; the blotting paper is well dampened and placed on top of the glass, and the other glass inverted and its rim placed exactly over the lower one and pressed down tightly. The candle will burn up all the oxygen in the glass and go out.

The air in the glass being heated will expand and some of it will be forced out from under the moist paper



Vacuum Experiment.

and then, as the portion remaining cools, it will contract and draw the upper glass on the paper and make an airtight joint. The upper glass can then be taken up and the lower one will cling to it.

HOW TO MAKE A BOOMERANG

Amusing Little Toy May Be Made by Cutting Piece of Cardboard as Shown in Illustration.

Cut out in cardboard a boomerang as nearly as possible of the size and pattern given here.

Place it flat on the back of the first three fingers of the left hand, sloping



A Toy Boomerang.

them upward; then flick it smartly with the second finger of the right hand. It will fly off and return to your lap. Try it.

Walnut Shell Boats.

Materials required—A walnut shell, small piece of cardboard, a match, a piece of white paper, and some sealing wax.

Scrap out any remaining fragments of nut and skin from the interior of the shell and cover the opening with cardboard, which must be first of all cut the exact size. Thru a match, through the middle of the cardboard and fasten it securely to the bottom of the boat with sealing wax. The cardboard can also be fastened on to the shell in the same manner. As it can then be cut from white paper and fastened to the match by means of two holes.

Electricity in Rubber.

An ordinary India rubber band stretched and allowed to spring back by virtue of its own elasticity develops a negative charge of electricity, which is retained for a considerable time. The result does not appear to be influenced by the quality of the India rubber, and the same effect is produced by a length of tube sufficiently thin walled to be fairly elastic. An essential condition, however, is that the material be allowed to contract suddenly. If pulled out slowly and gradually allowed to resume its original dimensions, no electrification will be produced.

RIDDLES.

Why are doctors always bad characters?

Because the worse people are the more they are with them.

Why is a catfish a most friscious animal?

Because he always has his back up.

Why are weary people like carriage wheels?

Because they are tired.

What is that which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided?

Water.

What is majesty deprived of its external?

A jest—majesty.

Is there a word in the English language that contains all the vowels?

Yes, unquestionably.

Why does a miller wear a white hat?

To keep his head warm.

Why didn't the dog want to go into the ark?

Because he had a bark of his own.

What makes the cost of tea so high?

Because we must pay a steep price.

Why would a tanner make a good chemist?

Because he understands ox(h)ides.



as gas as Paris

TIME was, and not so long ago, that Berlin, as capital of the kingdom of Prussia, was merely a second rate continental city that the average tourist passed by as unworthy of extended stay. But now, as the capital of imperial Germany and the chief jewel of the Hohenzollerns, Berlin can fling down the glove of defiance in the face of Paris, London or St. Petersburg and claim distinction as a national capital of the first class, with an atmosphere purely her own and embellishments that make her well worthy of attention.

Late this month the tourist season will be in full swing in Berlin, says the New York Evening Post. The spring review of the guards is the signal for the swing of tourist traffic in the direction of the German capital. Besides affording the visitor a wonderfully colored dramatic spectacle, this occasion provides first rate opportunities for studying the German soldier and the military system which is the foundation of the German state. The review is held on the Tempelhofer field, and is attended by the emperor and all his staff.

Trappings of the German Soldier. The German soldier togged out for dress parade need give the wall to no man. His American brother is hopelessly outclassed. He has that there gold braid; his patent leather boots are speckless and shining; his uniform is gaudy; his plumes are rich; his helmet gleams with brass. Seen in the great blocks and squares of battalions, troops and batteries, he outshines the most tastefully garbed musical comedy chorus. Each regiment has something distinctive about its uniform to distinguish it from every other, and many of the uniforms are individualistic to a degree. The foot regiments still wear the miter hat of Frederick the Great's time that the British grenadiers wore in the eighteenth century, without which no revolutionary novel or drama would be complete. The emperor goes to the review in a carriage, but after he has arrived he



UNTER DEN LINDEN

mounts his horse and at the conclusion of the march he returns back into town at the head of his troops, bands blaring "The Watch on the Rhine," chargers prancing, batteries rumbling and the streets echoing the tramp of the goosestep, while every German who has not been out to the Tempelhofer field lines the Belle-Alliance-strasse and yells "Hock der Kaiser!" until he is black in the face.

The Germans are fond of saying that Berlin is as gay as Paris nowadays, and while French anarchy or associations may compel you to doze this boast the fact remains that there is a great deal of truth in the assertion of gaiety. Berlin of today is eminently modern. It has been built up since the war of 1870-71 clinched the Germanic union and laid the foundation of its greatness. Geographically speaking the situation of the city is not imposing, but the mathematical Germans have made the best of things, and certainly can claim to have built up a city clean and slightly and regularly planned.

It lies on a flat, sandy plain midway between the Oder and the Elbe, with which it is connected by a web of waterways, and it is intersected by the Spree, a tame stream with not half the energy or charm of Munich's Isar. The widest part of the city, the Alt-Köln, built along the arms of the Spree, together with that portion lying immediately west, is the center of business activity. The western and the southern wards are the residence districts, while the northwest is occupied by the academic, scientific and military institutions. The north is the seat of the machinery manufacturers and the northeast of the woolen mills. Widest Avenue in Europe. The social and official life of the capital centers around Unter-den-Linden, which runs from the royal palace to the Brandenburg Gate. This street, one of the widest in Europe,

MANNERS OF CLUB PECULIAR

Member, Whose Corn Was Stepped Upon, Is Spoken To For First Time in Twenty Years.

If he desires to extend his hospitality, the nearest public house is his city of refuge. Members do not bother with each other. It is contrary to the laws of an indefensible etiquette for one member of the Athenaeum to speak to another unless upon formal introduction.

Thereby hangs a tale. One member of the Athenaeum was one day walking downtown. He trod upon the toe and the corn of another member. He apologized profusely. The sufferer showed signs of lively moral delirium. Wincing as he was, he said to him who had trodden on his corn: "Sir, may I thank you?"

"Thank me? What for?" said the offender.

"It is true you have trodden on my foot," said the sufferer, "but at the same time you are the first man in twenty years who has spoken to me in this club."



THE WAY.

Frederick von Boosch (in Munich)—Ah, mein friends, won't you come in and have some beer?

Mr. Parvaneu (from the U. S. A.)—No, thanks. My wife and I only drink wine and water.

Frederick von Boosch—In vat proportion do you take it?

Mr. Parvaneu—I drink the wine and my wife drinks the water.

What He Preferred. A Cincinnati lawyer recently remarked that the jurymen who toward the end of a very long trial wished to know what the terms "plaintiff" and "defendant" signified is not alone in his ignorance. The lawyer mentioned, tells of a man whose coat had been stolen. He had charged a suspicious-looking person with the theft.

"You say that this man stole your coat?" asked the magistrate. "Do I understand that you prefer charges against him?"

"Well, no, your honor," responded the plaintiff, "I prefer the coat, it's all the same to you."—Lippincott's.

What He Was. "You wouldn't think," he said, indicating a gentleman across the street, "that that ordinary, commonplace-looking person has many times stared death unflinchingly in the face?"

"Why, no. Is he a desperate character?"

"Not very. He is an undertaker."

Current Events. "May I ask what you are reading?"

"Just a few current events in this newspaper."

"Yes?"

"A noted murderer was electrocuted in New York, a child stepped on a live wire in Baltimore and a big waterfall is being harnessed for electric power out west."

Still Flourishing. "Do you know, with certain pessimists to writers that all romance is dead?"

"I do not. So long as fat women continue to fall in love with human conductors and ossified men with tattooed ladies, it seems to me that romance is still very much alive."

A Fine Theory. "Do you think it is likely to get him your fare after he has passed you by?"

"I really don't know. But I do know that theory has eased my conscience many a time."

A Ray of Hope. "So you are the father of twins?"

"Yes. They look just like me, too!"

"Oh, well, I wouldn't worry. Most children, when they get older, don't look at all the way they did when they were babies."

Turn About Fair Play. "Well! Well! Here's some good news."

"Ah, indeed?"

"Yes. I see where a taxicab robber—I mean chauffeur, was robbed of his coat and gloves."

Sure Cure. "If you want a cure for insomnia, go to bed."

"But he's a priest!"

"That's just it. He can put you to sleep."

True. "A hundred years ago it was sometimes a hard job to spend a large sum of money."

"There were no automobile repair shops."

IS BEST MOOSE SHOT

PENOBSCOT INDIAN OF MAINE SURPASSES WHITE MAN.

Fleet-Footed Woodman Follows the Animal for Days Across the Country Until He Tires and Kills It.

While the Penobscot or Tarratine Indian is not considered the equal of the expert white hunter as a rifle shot, he is the best moose shot in the woods. This stoney, fleetfooted woodman is fond of picking up a moose trail just after a light snow has fallen. Then, in light marching order, he will follow the animal across the country until he tires him out or kills him. The process frequently takes from three to four days, and it is possible only to the hardest of pursuers.

When first started a moose will make off through the woods with the speed of an express train. If it is early in the season and the snow has been but a light fall of snow the traveling is good and it is a simple matter to follow the trail. At length the animal, conscious of having thrown off the pursuers, will gradually slacken its pace and stop. But it is off again immediately upon hearing the first sound or upon the presence of those who are following.

It is a fact that a vigorous man can tire out a moose in the long run, and the Indian will at length approach near enough to get a shot. He can burden himself with but little in the way of camp equipment, however, and then a scanty supply of food and a blanket is all that he carries besides his rifle.

A method of killing moose is regarded by many as being far more sportsmanlike. Surely it requires endurance and determination as well as woodcraft, and the man who has procured a moose in this fashion has done something which would be impossible for the average sportsman.

No white man, no matter how expert, can ever quite equal an Indian following a trail or in a canoe. The Indians seem to possess an aptitude in the handling of these frail craft which has come down to them through a long line of forebears.

However, few birch canoes are made nowadays. A tough winter bark is used in their construction, and with the encroachments of civilization it is becoming more and more expensive each year to get it. A high grade birch canoe will outlast three which are covered with canvas, and a few are still built to order every year on Indian Island, Me. They are much heavier than the canoes of former years, and for long trips, where there are frequent carries, most people prefer the canvas covered craft.

The Touch of Nature.

He was what a little boy we once knew used to call a "growly man." He didn't look as if he could love a wife or a baby or a dog or a cat, or even himself, very much. We saw him coming, and we began to feel ruffed and ugly and cross. "That's the sort of man," soliloquized we, "who would ruin a brilliant crown at the expense of a couple of times a week."

It was a busy part of town, near the city hall, but in the street, complacently threading their way through the traffic, and on the sidewalk, in danger of being downthrown by the clumsy feet of the growly man, minced and strutted and coquetted a flock of jewel-hued pigeons.

"Better look out, squabs," we thought. "He looks as though he'd rather enjoy stepping on you."

And then the growly man reached into his pocket, brought out a handful of something that looked like stale bread, crumbled it a bit, tossed it to the birds, and passed on.

Then we made up our mind that growly as he growly does, and next time we won't judge so quickly.

Stereoscope Coming Back.

The old-time stereoscope, the friend of our childhood days is promised a return to popularity in a somewhat new guise. The old-time device has been adapted to the latest phase of the photographic art and it may be but a short time before the modernized stereoscope will be seen in the parlors and sitting rooms of every home as they were once before. The moving picture machine has been made available for domestic purposes. It is no longer limited to the auditorium and the hall, but a new camera, small, compact, and easily operated and, expensive, places the facility for making these pictures within the reach of the amateur. With the knowledge acquired by the professional photographer, make pictures which will catch the merry twinkle of the eye, the fleeting light of baby's dimple and the little individualities which are lost in the fuzziness of the studio pose.

Air Supply Turned Off.

Charlie Mann, who presides over the destinies of the press gallery in the house of representatives, is a bureau of information for people in all parts of the city. They call him up on the telephone and ask for news about everything going on in Wash.

One Saturday, when professional aviators were giving a series of flights on the Speedway, he got this question over the wire, "Will you tell me, are there any air signals way?"

"None today," answered Mann.

The house adjourned yesterday to meet next Monday.—The Sunday Magazine.

NO OCCASION FOR BIG HURRY

Scientific Announcement Changes Mind of Prospective Coal Buyer—Willing to Chance It.

"Hello! Is that the office of the Ash-Pit Coal company?"

"Yes."

"This is Snoodle, 927 Ringbone avenue, and—"

"Yes; what can we do for you, Mr. Snoodle?"

"Nothing this morning. Say, I've just received your circular containing the announcement that you're going to tack the usual increase of 14 cents a month on the price per ton, and that I'd better buy my next winter supply now, while it's at the bottom figure."

"Yes."

"Well, I see by an item in a scientific paper I take that there's enough coal in the United States, making due allowance for the increase in population and coal consumption per capita, to last the country 5,000 years, and I've decided that I don't need to be in such a thundering hurry to get my next winter's coal in. I'll chance it. Good-by."

Explaining the Needle. A typesetter in a printing house became very adroit in explaining the large number of misprints for which he was responsible. Even when he changed his work and became a waiter in a restaurant his skill did not for a moment desert him.

One day he had served a guest with a plate of soup and was turning away, when he was called back sharply.

"This is an outrage!" cried the indignant diner. "I find a needle in my soup! What does this mean?"

"Just a misprint, sir," explained the former typesetter. "It should have been a noodle."—Youth's Companion.

VERY ODD.



Policeman—Why did that man strike you in the face?

Smith—He said he was an "Odd Fellow," and I told him he looked the part.

Tragedies Told in Headlines.

"Bose Seen His Sick Bookkeeper at Ball Game."

"Punctured Tire Causes Elopement Couple to Miss Train."

"Mr. Typhoid Predicts Untold Misery as Result of Income Tax Law."

"Big Brother of Divorced Wife Injures Flat, but Collects Stipulated Alimony."

"Horse Prostrate on Muddy Crossing Rises Unexpectedly and Shakes Himself; Three Shoppers' Dresses Ruined."

"Robinson and Smith Families Moved to Get Rich at Each Other; Find They Are in Adjoining Flats."

Wanted No Amateurs.

Edith and Flora were spending their summer vacations in the country.

"Do you know," said Edith, "that young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me that he had never kissed any girl before."

"What did you tell him?" asked Flora.

"Why," replied Edith, "I told him I was no agricultural experiment station."—Harper's Bazar.

Anecdote of Zeuxis.

Zeuxis, the celebrated artist of ancient Greece, had painted the cherries so true to life that the birds came and pecked at them.

Of course, the rich pork packer who had paid \$500,000 for the canvas couldn't stand for that.

"Paint in a scarcerous!" he commanded, with an air of one accustomed to meet emergencies.—Puck.

Volunteers to the Front.

"Women are not heroic after all."

"How now, Diavolo, how now?"

"You frequently hear of a man refusing to have his hair cut until a certain party comes into power."

"Has any suffragette vowed not to powder her nose until the cause is victorious?"

Let the Others Do It.

"Master this secret early in life, son," said old Mr. Polonius.

"What is it, dad?"

"You needn't chase your hat when it blows off. If you put up and look it blows off. And this applies to a great many other things as well."

In Training.

"I did not know you were in athletic training?"

"Just lately. You see there is to be Sunday school picnic next week and I have to go along to carry the baskets and to pull the kids out of the river."



WHOM DID PROFESSOR MEET?

Pleasant Conversation With Beautiful Woman Not With Mrs. Raymond as He Remembered.

The professor of philosophy, absent minded and full of enthusiasm, came into the sitting-room.

"What a beautiful woman Mrs. Raymond is!" he exclaimed. "I have just had such a pleasant talk with her in the book store."

His wife looked up from her sewing.

"John!" she exclaimed, "where is your collar?"

The professor of philosophy put his hand to his throat. "I must have left it at the barber shop. Yes, that's it. I went to the barber shop; then to the book store. Why," he ended lamely, "Mrs. Raymond would think it very careless of me to appear in public without my collar, wouldn't she?"

"Rather," said his wife. "Perhaps you had better call her up and tell her just how it happened."

"Exactly," said the professor.

The professor went to the telephone.

"Hello, central, hello. Hello—is this Mrs. Raymond? Yes! Well, really, it was very stupid of me, Mrs. Raymond; but, you know, I had been thinking of something very important, and I quite forgot to put on my collar. I—oh—ah—good-by."

The professor suddenly hung up the receiver. He gave utterance to a mild exclamation.

"John!" exclaimed his wife.

"She says she hasn't been out of the house today," groaned the professor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Indians and Indians.

Mr. Pilkington of Chicago, visiting in New York, was introduced to a lady as from that growing town.

"Ah!" she smiled, with the best cynicism of the effete east. "From Chicago. I suppose you have Indians out there?"

"Yes, madam, some," he replied humbly.

POOR MAN.

"Ah! Aren't you afraid of being scalped?"

"Not now, madam! Not now," he responded, with profound sincerity. "I was before I came to New York; but having been skinned as I have by these New York Indians, I consider scalping in our Chicago brand as mere bagatelle."

Then there was a lull in the conversation.—Judge.



"Can't I sell you a dictionary?" asked the enterprising book agent.

"No," answered the man with the hunted look in his eyes; "I don't need one. I married a college graduate."

Was a Good Bargain.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was one day coming back from shooting, with an empty bag. He did not like to go home without one bird, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, and a farmer leaning on a rail watching them, Sheridan said:

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks?"

"Oh," said the stranger, "about half a sovereign."

"Done!" said Sheridan, and, paying the man he fired into the middle of the flock, killing a dozen ducks.

"I am afraid you made a bad bargain," he said.

"Well, I don't know," replied the man; "they weren't my ducks."—The Ladies' Home Journal.

Know His Ground.

"You say this man is no chicken-stealer?" inquired the judge.

"Tasnah," replied Mr. Erasmus Pinkley.

"That's what I said."

"What do you know about the facts in this case?"

"I ain't s'posed to know nuffin' 'bout de facts in de case. I is an expert witness in de defense."

The Coleman Bulletin

Published at the Bulletin Printing and Publishing House, Coleman, Alberta, every Friday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Subscription \$2.50 per year in advance, any where in Canada or the British Empire; to the United States or outside the British Empire, \$3.00 per year. Cash must accompany all orders.

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R. L. NORMAN,
Editor

COLEMAN, OCTOBER 30, 1913

Many Nanaimo Strikers Sentenced

NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 27.—Judge Hovey today passed sentence on more than two score Nanaimo strikers. The maximum sentence was two years. Many unions officers will spend the next year in jail. In connection with the coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, it was reported today that the international headquarters of the Union Miners of America have ordered Frank K. Farrington, an American Lawyer-Unionist, who came to British Columbia and handled the official end of the strike, to stop the strike and have the men return to work. It is said that Farrington has tried to stop it, but failed. Some of the mines have reopened with non-union labor, and the situation among the men is very bitter.

At Nanaimo the little court-room was crowded with wives and children of the prisoners who were coming up for sentence, long before the hour of opening. The miners marched into court under guard of special police, and took their place in the jury box, and on chairs provided for them in the body of the court. When his honor commenced to pass upon the men who stood up in answer to their names, the women and children in the gallery commenced to cry softly, and several wives became hysterical when their husbands were committed to jail. They were led weeping from the court, and the judge continued his sentences. Women who had been hoping that, in spite of the fact that the majority of the prisoners pleaded guilty, they would be allowed off on suspended sentences.

Canadian Red Tape Causes Hardship

Magrath, Alta., Oct. 27.—Sixteen hands of sheep, about 20,000 head, are reported to be held up at the international line, awaiting inspection. They are being held in quarantine for fifteen days, according to J. F. Bradshaw, who is making a heavy importation from Montana, and the sheepmen are incensed at what they term unreasonable and unjust treatment. Mr. Bradshaw had his cars decked ready for loading his sheep when he was told that he could not cross until they had been passed upon by the Canadian authorities. All the sheep are being shipped into the country by ranchers of southern Alberta and the industry will naturally receive a wonderful impetus as a result of the importations. The question of inspection has now assumed a grave aspect and some steps should be immediately taken by the federal government looking to the relief of the situation. The present system in vogue does not seem to be in the best interests of an exceptionally promising industry in southern Alberta.

Edmonton, Oct. 23.—Stringent penalties for reckless driving of autos are provided in the statute law amendments which were tabled in the legislature today. The fine for speeding on first conviction is to be increased to \$50, and \$100 for a second and an alternative of one week's imprisonment or both. On conviction for third offence a short term of imprisonment, in addition to a fine of \$200, is compulsory and the license of the person so convicted will be suspended. The license fees for autos and motorcycles are as follows: \$5 for motorcycles; \$10 for autos under thirty horsepower; \$20 for autos over thirty and under forty horsepower, and \$30 in the case of motor vehicles of over 40 horse power.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the Coleman Mercantile Co. Ltd. will discontinue business on the evening of November 17th, 1913.

All persons owing past due accounts to the above firm are notified to make payment for same on or before November 15th. Accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of our solicitor for collection without further notice.

THE COLEMAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
Per J. H. Ross, Manager.

MUST PAY \$4,000

Palmer & McLellan of Lethbridge, solicitors for these applicants, have received word that a settlement has been made out of court in the case of the Trust and Guarantee Co., administrators for the estate of William Ross vs. the Bankhead mines some time ago. The case is settled by the payment of \$4000 and the costs of action to the Ross estate.

Frank Iresou, well remembered here as the man who assumed the part of Father Kelly, in "The Rosary" last season, together with other members of "The Rosary" cast, will be seen at the Opera House, next Wednesday evening, November 5, in Rex Beach's great play of the far-north, "The Barrier." Mr. Iresou's finished work as the lovable priest endeared him to thousands of theatre-goers throughout the west. He is admirably fitted for the mysterious Gab, and if the critics in Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton are to be believed, "The Barrier" will prove to be the best play, cast and production ever seen in Coleman. The entire scenic investiture will be here, the drop curtain being the only piece of house effects used.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Coleman Ranger Station" will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of November 17th, 1913, for the construction of a six roomed house on a plot of ground adjoining the northern limit of the township of Coleman, Alta.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this office. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank Draft or Accepted Cheque made payable to the Deputy Minister of the Interior for \$50, which will be forfeited if the persons tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. M. BROWN,
Forest Supervisor,
Office of Crown Nest Forest Reserve,
Pincher Creek, Alta.,
October 29th, 1913.



Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Edmonton, Alberta," will be received at this office until 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 18, 1913, for the construction of the building mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. A. Beaton, Clerk of Works, Edmonton; Mr. R. E. Matthews, Esq., Superintendent Architect of the Dominion Public Buildings, Winnipeg, Man., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 16, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if the insert it without authority from the Department.—4751

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Coleman Lodge No. 36, meets in Eagle Hall every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
Wm. C. RALPH, D.D.G.M. J. S. SWANN, U.S.

L. H. PUTNAM
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
BLAIRMORE ALTA
PHONE 69 RING 3

FOR SALE—Eagle Restaurant. Clear title for cash. Everything included. Price \$14,000. \$2,500 and the balance in three payments. Apply to JOHN JOHNSON, 15-3m P. O. Box 55, Coleman, Alta.

FOR SALE—Five-roomed house, (lot 13' north side First St.) with woodshed and chicken house on lot. Lot is well fenced. Price \$450.00 cash, or \$500.00 on terms. Apply to 15-1m FRANK PILIWISKI.

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And don't forget you get a double box piled (not a single one). Leave your orders now, as we have a stock of good thick, dry timber on hand. Orders for Dray Work, Furniture Moving or Livery executed on the shortest notice.

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CALL AND SEE US

The Coleman Bulletin

Coleman, Alta.

AMERICA'S STRANGEST CITIZENS



GOVERNOR OF PUEBLO

WE of this vast America are fortunate in that by or "diary travel, without changing the flag and even without changing cars, we may sit our scenery and our people almost to our passing desires. We may substitute coast for prairie, mountains for plains, wilderness for city, desert for valley, palms for pines, summer for winter, cloud land for sea level, virtually at the whim of the moment. And let what a range of types from the ghettos of New York and Chicago to the French of Louisiana, the Mexicans of the southwest, the mountaineers of Tennessee, the negroes of Georgia, the Dutch of Pennsylvania, the Chinese of the coast, the Indians of the reservation!

Half-reclining along the ruined wall surrounding the ancient pueblo of Taos, N. M., I thought upon these things, while before me weaved the busy daily life of this strange people who, like us, unaltered like their mystical speech, through the centuries, independent, careless of the recently-acquired staidness in which as citizens they were entitled to take pride, they pursued their even, picturesque ways, writes E. L. Latta in the Los Angeles Times.

For this pueblo of Taos is the rival in its classlessness, of the far-famed San, and in its type is more perfect than Zuni. Its train cases grand or great house, the domicile of the 500 people, rise in six and five terraces or stories, respectively, and are the best examples of the curbed pyramid construction. Virtually as described by the Spanish of Colorado's expedition in 1540; the "Brava" of the natives, the "Valladolid" of Captain Alvarado, the "Taos" of modern date, stand these two cases grand; and their dark-skinned folk tread the same routine. The pueblo is old in Captain Alvarado's time, and is built beside the ruins of still a previous pueblo. What place in Europe can show a life of longer duration, and unchanged?

Decidedly Moorish. In common with other pueblos and there are many of them throughout New Mexico and Arizona—the Taos buildings are entered from the ground by means of ladders, which lead to the first terrace. Formerly the ground floor of the pyramids presented only blank walls, windowless and doorless, and the ladders and entrance through the ceilings constituted the sole means of incoming and forthgoing. But in these peaceful days there are doors and windows, and the ladders, instead of being drawn up for the night, remain in place night and day. The finest lots, and even the dogs, are expert in ascending and descending their rounds.

From terrace to terrace are other ladders, and in places are merely crooked boughs—and the adobe threshold runs smooth and deep by generations of moss-covered feet. There is something decidedly Moorish in these terraced, castellated walls, flanked by ladders; the windows paneled and narrow and thick of casement; the figures passing up and down, squatting in the sun or carrying buckets of water upon their heads, and shrouded in many hued shawls, and white-boated.

For this is the pueblo garb: shawls, black, red, gray, for the women; and blankets, shawl-like, for the men; so that one must look to the feet to designate the sexes. The men wear the moccasins and the leggings; the women wear a soft bootie, extending above the knee, of the whitest, finest doeklin.

There is something Moorish, and decidedly foreign, in the rustic and murmuring of the Taos tongue, as men, women and children move hither and thither. This is the official language of the pueblo—the Taos dialect, jealously guarded, confided so rarely to strangers, far separated. But Taos is somewhat polyglot; it speaks Indian, it speaks Spanish, and it speaks, to a degree, English. Many of the boys are sent to the school at Santa Fe, where they learn English and where they don coats and trousers. How-

NOW FUTURIST FACE POWDER

Mauve, Yellow and Green Tints Made by Fashion's Leaders From Pearl Dust.

The post-impressionist artists, painting, as they do, mauve, yellow, green and brown flesh tints, have given a new idea to manufacturers of cosmetics.

The fashionable woman may now tint her complexion in any tone as easily as she may assume a toilette in that color. One manufacturer is showing face powders in shades called violet yellow, emerald, old rose and ashen rose.

These new tints are recommended only for evening wear, as it is generally admitted that they would be too grotesque for daylight. The amazing thing, however, is that they really look well on the skin, and when applied give only the faintest suggestion of shadowy color. Thus, when the mauve powder is used, the shadows have a sort of purple bloom, which is rather becoming and lends softness to the face, accentuating in small degree the expression of the eyebrows and eyelashes, and also intensifying the color of the eyes. The purple tint is usually recommended for brunettes with blue or gray eyes.

Yellow powder is flattering to blondes, who need to intensify the yellow in their skins and correspond with the shadows cast from golden hair. This intensifies the type and makes it much warmer looking, therefore much harmonious than if the face were tinted with either white or so-called flesh-colored powder.

The most difficult of all the new shades to conceive as having a place among beauty applications is the green powder. But through demonstration it is proved that certain types of coloring look well with the green tint, notably ashen blondes who have the reflection of green light from their hair. This is also recommended for types too florid, whether blonde or brunette. It is said to give a cool, clean look to such skins.

The rose color is not at all the old-fashioned flesh pink, but a sort of salmon tinted old rose. This is a color which would be well suited to a neutral brunette, as it would warm the face, giving body and look of strength to the skin and a consequent healthlike flush.

It is an interesting fact that these new cosmetics are made from powder of real pearls, a discovery of somewhat recent date, though for some time in quite current use in Paris.

Woman May Fly Ocean.

Miss Ruth Bancroft Law and her brother, F. Rodman Law, are to try to fly across the Atlantic in a biplane. They expect to make the trip in July. They will start from Newfound-land to the Irish coast, "said Miss Law today, "and I shall take my brother. I do not think there is the slightest doubt that we can do it. We shall carry no passengers or baggage, but the wings of our machine will have three floats of hollow tin, so in case of a fall the apparatus will float.

"Boats could be too heavy to carry, and in case we they would be of no use in the ocean. Then, again, by not carrying them we get away from just so much weight. We shall have no pontoon or boat, but a float of gasoline, and this will be enough for about 30 hours' flying. We expect to make 100 miles an hour on our way across. Lord Northcliffe has offered a prize for the successful flight across the Atlantic, and we are after it."

Light Plant Runs Ideal.

An automatic electric lighting plant, designed for private house use, is mounted on two cross girders for convenient portability, and comprises an oil engine, dynamo, automatic starting switch and water tank.

The small battery also supplied has a capacity much below that of the designed that while the battery is charged and not at work the engine is at rest, and it comes into action while the lamps turned on are being fed sufficiently by the stored current. But when the battery voltage falls below a certain point the automatic switch sets the machinery in motion. The starting current—quickly cut off by a time-limit circuit breaker—turns the engine, which runs as long as needed.

When the lessened use of current permits the battery to become sufficiently charged the switch stops the engine.

Why Youngster Was Mad.

"You're a nice little fellow," said the new pastor to the small son of the household where he was making his first call. "Come over here and shake hands and let's get acquainted, won't you?"

"Nope," was the grudging answer. "Won't, either."

"But why not, sonnie?" from the surprised visitor. "Why don't you want to be friends with me? I haven't done anything to hurt or vex you, have I?"

"Yup! Had to have my face an' hands washed an' my Sunday clothes on just 'cause you're come."

Perfectly Candid.

"They're not the slightest bit of objection."

Father Knew.

Son-Pat, what is the meaning of 'Veni, Vidi, Vici'?"

Father—Without glancing up from paper—Some college yell, I guess—Judge.

BABY TALK UNIVERSAL

TRAVELER SAYS HE ENCOUNTERED IT ALL OVER.

Also He Asks, Why Not? Since a Baby is a Baby and a Mother a Mother No Matter to What Race They Belong.

"One of the things that struck me as being very peculiar when I first began to get acquainted with Oriental languages was the baby talk mothers used to their children," said a man who has lived for many years in the far east.

"Of course, being a family man, I know all about baby talk in my own tongue—indeed, I may say that I had taken a postgraduate course in the jargon myself—but somehow it had never occurred to me that people speaking another language had coined a similar fond nonsense for the nursery, and the discovery that baby talk is limited to no particular race or clime gave me quite a shock.

"Why, I nearly had a spasm the first day I heard a Chinese mother croon the equivalent for 'mamma's little pet,' and when I got so I could understand the translation of 'Didums little tootsies hurt um?' I was so astonished that I had to stop my office work for a whole day to recuperate.

"Of course, when you figure the reason out, you find that there is no reason why baby talk should not prevail all over the world. It is a natural thing, and it is only natural that the words addressed to a youngster should be a diminutive form. Still, in spite of that, I never got quite used to Oriental gibberish, and to this day, when I hear Chinese parents talk, I hear a little heart's 'Wah umm dum see seet little ting' in their own jargon, I want to go behind the door and snigger, for it really does sound funny.

"It's a queer thing, any way, this baby talk. I know an artist who has spent the past 20 years knocking about over the globe, camping right down in the heart of the 'people for local color.' He is a smattering of two score of languages, and he says that, no matter where he is or how tight a fix he may be in, the minute he hears a word of baby talk he feels as though he were home.

"People to whom baby talk comes natural have a very comfortable way with them. They make their meaning known with marvelous quickness. A nervous man may be ignorant of a language, but just let that woman start up a string of infantile endearments and the stranger will declare straight off, 'That's baby talk, all right.' Even though he doesn't understand a word that is spoken.

"I believe if I were in the wilds of Africa and heard anybody coo 'Goorily, goorily, goo,' I'd say, 'That means 'Go to it, baby, and settle down for a good night's rest.'"

And That Is Executive Ability.

Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, writing his autobiography, tells the following story:

"I had come into the mayor's office feeling that I was about the most ill-prepared man for such a job in the town. Naturally, I turned to Tom Johnson, who had a tremendous reputation as an executive; even his worst enemy, as the saying is, would not deny his wonderful executive ability.

"I went to him in spirit of despair and he laughed and said: 'The simplest thing in the world; decide every question quickly and be right half the time. And get somebody who can do the work. That's all there is to executive ability.'"

"I looked at him in amazement. He had grown quite serious.

"There's another thing," he added. "Don't spend too much time in your office. A quarter of an hour each day is generally too long, unless there are a whole lot of letters. Of course, he went on, reflectively, 'you can get them who can sign your name better than you can.'"

Lost Car Load of Silver Ore.

In June, 1908, there was shipped from the Cobalt district a car containing 14 tons of ore, worth about \$8,000 a ton. The ore was consigned to a smelter at Perth Amboy, and the shipper of the ore, just had to have money in a hurry to carry on his operations. It was the first lot of ore shipped from his mine, and was dispatched in such haste that Mr. Black forgot to take down the number of the car or to get a receipt for his ore. Just what happened to the car Mr. Black has been trying to find out ever since. "The ore never reached its destination, and search for nearly five years has failed to bring to light a single pound of the ore. Mr. Black laments the mystery now, but he never will overcome his curiosity as to the identity of persons nimble enough to make away with 14 tons of valuable silver ore, by any pilfering of the whereabouts of the car itself."—Wall Street Journal.

Fared the Other.

The man of great financial prominence had met with an accident.

"We'll have to probe," said the doctor.

Just at That Moment the Man Recovered Consciousness and exclaimed:

"If it's a surgical operation go ahead; but if it's another investigation, give me an anesthetic."—Washington Star.

DAINTY DISH ITALIANS LIKE

Ravioli Well Worth a Place on the Tables of Amateurs Who Care for Good Food.

Dressing.—One scant cup dried mushrooms, one-third cup grated Edam cheese, two cups sausage meat, one cup brains, one small onion, three cloves garlic, one good pinch parsley, one good pinch celery, one egg, one medium sized bowl white bread (cut fine and soaked in milk)—bring bread dry before adding to other ingredients—mix three tablespoons olive oil, two pinches allspice and salt and pepper to taste. All the ingredients must be chopped fine and thoroughly mixed and make a brown gravy by first putting some bacon in a sauce pan and then the meat, letting it brown nicely without water. After the meat has cooked a while, add a little onion, some parsley, celery and tomatoes, also a few dried mushrooms, salt and pepper. Let this cook until tomatoes are done, then add a little dry flour and stir it in well. Add enough water to keep the meat from burning and cook until meat is well done. When meat is done, add enough water to make the required amount of gravy.

The Dough.—One after flour and a cup more, one small handful salt, two eggs, water enough to make a stiff dough. Roll the dough into several large, thin sheets, spread some dressing on half a sheet of dough and fold the other half over it. With the edge of a thin board mark the "turnover" into three to four squares. To cover the marks made by the board and press the dough together firmly with the thumb. Cut the squares apart with a knife and lay them on a floured board while the remainder of the dough and dressing are made into similar squares.

Cooking.—Have a kettle partly full of boiling salted water, and when the squares are all made up drop into the water and boil for 25 minutes. When the squares are drained, from the water, lay them on a towel to dry. To Serve.—Put the squares on a platter, sprinkle a layer of grated cheese over and then put on a layer of gravy. Repeat this process until the platter is full of squares.

This recipe makes enough for about fifteen people.

Philadelphia Clam Soup.

Do not use the juice from the clams in the soup. Have about twenty-five small clams, one quart of milk, three potatoes, two tablespoons of flour, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one-half cup butter, salt and pepper. Boil the clams fine and drain. Pare the potatoes and grate them in the butter and flour and cook eight minutes in double boiler. Rub the butter and flour together until creamy and when potatoes and milk have boiled fifteen minutes stir in the butter and flour and cook eight minutes longer. Add parsley, pepper and salt and let boil three minutes. Then add the clams. Cook one minute and the soup is ready to serve. This is delicious.

Neatness in Arrangement.

I find that a small pasteboard box placed on the floor beside me, into which I can drop pieces of trash and scraps of cloth while sewing, is a great help in keeping the room neat. writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. It saves all that unsightly mess so often seen on the floor when one is sewing. A newspaper spread on the floor to drop the scraps on answers the same purpose and can be picked up and put away when one stops work.—Christian Science Monitor.

Gay Frocks for Children.

The fashion for Bulgarian colorings is as popular as ever, and its conquest is complete as regards some little frocks for children suitable for the spring.

Made of fine crash, cut in the Magyar shape, the bodice sleeves bordered with scarlet, the front embroidered in bright colors, and the whole finished with a scarlet woolen girdle and tassels, they are delightful as play frocks and will wash well.

Poached Eggs and Ham.

Cut a neat round of toast for each person. Butter it and keep hot. Chop one tablespoon cooked ham for each round of toast. Carefully poach eggs. Add to the water a pinch of salt and half a teaspoon lemon juice or vinegar. This will prevent eggs breaking. When poached drain eggs and lay upon each round of toast. Arrange the ham around the edge to form a border, sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley and serve at once.

Cheese Salad.

Ten cents' worth of Roquefort cheese, a ten-cent package of cream cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, two green peppers, one large Bermuda onion, one-half a stalk of celery will be needed. Rub the Roquefort and cream cheese and butter to a smooth paste, add the finely chopped onion, peppers and celery. Mix well and season with paprika and put in icebox to harden. Serve with hot toasted crackers.

Fried Cheese Balls.

One and one-half cups of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of flour, the whites of three eggs, salt, pepper, and cracker dust. Beat the whites of the eggs; add the other ingredients; make into balls and roll in cracker dust. If the amount of flour is doubted, the mixture may be dropped from a spoon and fried without being rolled in crumbs.

Cornerfolffe Juniors

GOOD STORY WITH A MORAL

Excellent Illustration Showing That Nobody Amounts to Much Who Doesn't Hustle.

There was a large Thomas cat that had its habitation in a store, the Topeka Capital says. It was reported to be a fine blooded animal from a family of distinguished rat destroyers. The cat was a beauty and everybody round the store took a turn at furnishing grub suited to the taste of a blooded cat.

It was observed, however, that there was no reduction of the rat or mice population, and the proprietor of the store commenced to inquire into the reason why. He first tried the cat on a rat that had been caught in a trap, but the feline expressed no interest or animosity. He looked at the rat and then walked away. The storekeeper was disappointed, but not entirely discouraged. He thought perhaps that the cat was a mouse, and as he had a mouse or two that had been caught alive in a trap, he turned them loose in front of the cat, but it paid no more attention to them than a sheep would do to a store door best.

"I think," said the storekeeper, "that I am onto this situation. I will fire the next employee who gives that cat anything to eat." For two days the Thomas cat did a good deal of howling and wore a look of injured innocence. He felt that he had been wronged, and was ready to start an insurrection, but as that didn't seem to get him anywhere, he turned loose on the rats and mice in a way that was surprising.

The second day after this change of program the rats held a convention to consider what ought to be done. When the leading orator among the rats arose, he said: "Fellow rats, this is no time for talk. What we want to do is to move. That cat hasn't any more natural ability than he had before, but he has concluded that he either has to hustle or starve, and I have discovered that when a cat gets in that fix from mind his neighbor's blood is no place for rats."

Many men and women, as well as rats, have never amounted to a whoop just because they never had to hustle.

DEVICE TO MAKE GOLF BALLS

Sphere Rests on Plunger and is Pressed Up Against Die—Designed by Pennsylvania Man.

An apparatus for imparting to golf balls their peculiar nook-marked complexion has been designed by a Pennsylvania man. Arising from a metal base is a metal standard with an overhanging horizontal arm. In the bifurcations of this arm a rotary die is pivoted. Directly below this die is a vertically moving plunger that is operated by a little lever at the side and



Golf Ball Maker.

that has a spring mechanism to control its movement. On top of the plunger is a cup into which a golf ball is placed. By pressing down on the lever the plunger moves up and the ball is pressed against the die. The force of the impact is sufficient to set the die revolving and it continues to revolve as the ball rises against it. This has the effect of turning the ball around in the cup so that it is stamped around its entire circumference.

Rewarding by the Boss.

The office boy had been discovered in a lie. It was not one of the ordinary prevarications of our everyday world, but quite a serious and deliberately mendacious effort.

"Do you know, my lad," asked a clerk in kind tones, "what becomes of lads who trifle with the truth?"

"Oh, say," was the confident reply, "the boss sends them out traveling when they grow up!"—Weekly Telegraph.

In the Days of Pa's Youth.

Little Clemmie was making elaborate preparations to go to the south.

"Oh, say," he cried, "I must have a bag of lump sugar! I can have lots of fun with a bag of lump sugar and the elephants!"

Why He Escapes.

"You ought to be spanked, young man. I know it, but I'm not likely to be."

Why not?

"Well, pa and ma haven't ever been able to argue in which one of them ought to do it."

BIRDS AID TO FARMER

Most Efficient in Controlling the Codling Moth.

Does More Damage to Apple and Pears Than All of Other Insect Pests Combined—Things Some of Songsters Devour.

Weather conditions, parasites, fungi, insect disease and mechanically applied poisons (most of which are both dangerous and expensive) together are insufficient to check the multiplication of insects without the assistance of insectivorous birds. Edward H. Forbush records seeing a pair of grosbeaks visit their nest 400 times in eleven hours, carrying to their young two or more larvae at a time. Sparrows, chickadees, vireos, martins and warblers made from forty to sixty trips an hour to their nests with all kinds of insects for their young. One of the reports of the biological survey records the finding of fifty grasshoppers in the crop of one night hawk and 600 mosquitoes in the crop of a night eight owls in the crop of a black bird and seventy canker worms in the crop of a cedar bird. Professor Tschudi estimates that a song sparrow does 1,400 larvae a day, and Professor Forbush says that a single yellow-throated warbler will consume 10,000 tree lice a day. A scarlet tanager has been seen to devour gypsy moths at the rate of thirty-five a minute for eighteen minutes at a time. It is known that more than fifty species of birds feed upon different kinds of caterpillars, while thirty-eight species live largely upon destructive plant lice.

"By far the most efficient aids to man in controlling the codling moth are the birds," says the "Far Book" (1911) of the department of agriculture. A report of the bureau of entomology says that this insect does more damage to apples and pears than all



The Purple Martin.

the other insects combined, this damage being estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. Thirty-five species of birds attack this insect; these species representing thirteen families, of which the three most important are the woodpeckers, the tit mice and the species of the woodpeckers. These birds destroy from 60 to 85 per cent. of the hibernating larvae of this insect—Review of Reviews.

EXPENSE OF PRODUCING EGGS

Writer in Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin Gives Results of His Experiments.

James S. Dryden, writing in the Oregon Agricultural College Bulletin, relates the results of some interesting experiments made by him, covering several years, in which every ounce of food consumed by six pens of Leghorns was weighed. The six pens of hens consumed during the year 564 pounds of wheat, 236 pounds of corn, 103 pounds of oats, 113 pounds of bran and shorts, and 235 pounds of skim milk, in addition to some animal food. The cost of the total food per fowl for the year varied in different pens from 41 cents to 78 cents, and averaged 65 cents. The wheat was charged at one cent a pound, corn at one cent, skim milk at a fifth of a cent, and bran and shorts at three-fifths of a cent. The animal food cost from five to six cents per fowl. The wheat constituted nearly a half of the total cost. The hens laid an average of 144 eggs per fowl.

Scour in Lambs.
Gargol in the ewe is claimed to be the cause of white scours in the lamb. This is prevented by milking from the udder daily the milk not required by the lamb. To cure scouring in lambs give eight or ten drops of tincture of opium in a little milk. If the lamb lies about and appears dull instead of playful, one may suspect constipation, which often kills these delicate creatures. To relieve it inject into the rectum a tablespoonful of warm, soapy water in which is a very little olive oil.

Pea Crop More Popular.
In the last federal census year the United States was credited with 1,400,000 acres given over to dry peas, compared with 968,000 acres ten years earlier. But a recent federal census bureau casts some doubt on this total, because it says a considerable proportion of the area returned is probably duplication of other crop acreage; this is particularly true of the South Atlantic coast and a number of the states in the middle south.

Value of Vetches.
Vetches make a very high quality hay, being palatable and rich in protein, which makes it a good supplement to corn silage.

DISEASE FOUND AMONG HOGS

Tuberculosis Affects Animals as Well as Man—Lives Accounts to Millions Annually.

Farmers' Bulletin 473, issued by Secretary Wilson, contains an important and most comprehensive statement of facts on bovine tuberculosis. The bulletin deals with the history, nature, symptoms of the disease; how it spreads, how a herd is infected, the tuberculosis test, and its prevention and suppression.

"Tuberculosis," the bulletin states, "is a widespread disease affecting all animals and also man. Human beings and cattle are its chief victims, but there is also kind of animal that will not take it. Hogs and chickens are quite affected; horses, sheep and goats being affected by its chief victims, however. The disease is contagious. It spreads from cow to cow in a herd until most of them are affected. It is slow in developing and may not be noticeable for months or even years. The tuberculin test, which cannot do harm to the healthy cow, reveals the germ in a few hours, and always proves successful when in the hands of an experienced veterinarian."

"The disease is common among hogs," the bulletin goes on. "The public abhors reports that a serious percentage of hog inspectors is found to be tuberculous. The losses among cattle and hogs are enormous, amounting to millions of dollars annually."

Turning to the infection of human beings with the tuberculosis germ through cattle, the bulletin says: "Milk is the staple food of infants and young children and is usually taken in the raw state. If this milk is taken from a tuberculous cow it contains millions of living tubercle germs. Young children fed on such milk often contract the disease, and it is a frequent cause of death among them."

"Meat from tuberculous cattle is not so likely to convey the infection for several reasons. It does not so frequently contain the germs, cooking destroys those that may be present, and, lastly, meat is not consumed by very young children."

As to the spread of the disease, the bulletin says: "Sooner or later the tuberculous cow begins to give off the germs of the disease. The germs escape by the mouth and nose, the bowels, in the milk, and in discharges from the genital organs. When the germs are being given off in any of these ways, the disease is known as open tuberculosis."

The bulletin concludes with: "Dark, dirty, crowded stables are favorable to tuberculosis. Under these conditions the disease spreads rapidly and is only kept out by difficulty. 'Clean, airy, well-lighted stables, on the other hand, are unfavorable to the development of the disease. If brought into such a stable it does not spread so rapidly and is not difficult to get rid of as in the first case."

"A well-built, satisfactory material need not be made of expensive material of elaborate design, but should have plenty of light, air, and drainage. 'Light is a very important. Direct light is a great destroyer of germ life. Tuberculosis is a disease exposed to sunlight. It is a disinfectant, always ready to work without cost."

HARVESTING IN EVERY MONTH

Some Country or State Is Busy From January to December Gathering in Wheat Crop.

It will be seen from the following that every month in the year has a wheat harvest somewhere.

January—Australia, Chili, Argentina.
February—March—East India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Asia Minor, Mexico.
May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Texas.
June—Turkey, Spain, Southern France, California, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Utah, Missouri.
July—Rumania, Austro-Hungary, Germany, Southern Russia, Switzerland, France, Southern England, Ohio, Nebraska, Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England, Eastern Canada.
August—Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Western Canada, the Dakotas.
September—October—Scotland, Norway, Sweden, North Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa.
December—Burmah, Argentina.

Horses and Horse Breeding.
Mr. Rush-Brown of Washington, D. C., a sculptor, who is a great admirer and student of horses, writes most entertainingly of "Horses and Horse Breeding." In the American Breeder Magazine. He bases the classification of the horse on its origin, making three main types, the Celtic, Asiatic and the Arab or African horse. Comparisons of the skeleton of the three breeds and the reason for the Arabian's explanations of the superior carrying power and endurance of the Arab.

Range for Turkey Flock.
It is impossible to succeed in raising turkeys unless you have ample range for them. A wooded range is most suitable, and under these conditions the birds procure much of their food.

Raising turkeys is very profitable and requires little effort under proper conditions.

JUST BARKING.

Back! Back! Back! Old Rover and his Bark! Back! Back! Back! They bark they bark at 4.

Up in the morning early, they bark the liveliest day!



They bark when they are fighting; they bark when they are playing.

You think a tramp is coming; You listen and say "Bark!" But little Pat and Rover bark just merrily love to bark.

FINDING WATER IN FOREST

Experienced Huntsman in South Can Always Secure Cool, Refreshing Drink From Trees.

In many sections of the forest lands in the south during the dry season the man may walk for miles without finding a stream of water or a spring by which to quench his thirst. If, however, he is an experienced hunter and woodsman he will not have to drink water from the stagnant pools in order to keep life in his body.

Queer as it may seem, an experienced man can hunt for days through such dry tracts and get out of no inconvenience on account of the lack of water. Nature has provided a means which is only known to the initiated. Every old huntsman carries with him when going on a long hunt a small sagger, by which he can secure a refreshing drink and water to cook with at any moment.

A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsman says that the water is better than the average to be had from ordinary wells. There is no sweetish taste about it, but it has a strong flavor of sulphur and is slightly carbonated.

The reason for this phenomenon cannot easily be explained, but that a supply of water can be contained in a tree is not so surprising. The fact of its flowing is the wonderful feature showing that it must be under pressure, or, in other words, that there is more of the source of the supply than the roots of the tree do not extend to any great depth into the ground.

AMUSING GAME FOR WINTER

Interesting Pastime for Young Folks on Dull, Long Evenings—Prizes May Be Given.

Can you make a picture composed solely of the figure 8? It is an amusing as well as an interesting game for



The "8" Figure.

the home, and our artist has shown what can be done in this direction. Many amusing pictures can be thus drawn by the amateur artist. Two competitions might be held, one prize going to the person who draws the most amusing or interesting picture, using the smallest number of the figure 8, while a competition might also be held for those who use the greatest number of figures in one picture.

Can You Tell? Twenty tiny earbuds packed in a set. We can get them out, but how did they get in?

SPEEDY WORK AT TAILORING

From Shearing of Wool From Sheep's Back to Finished Garment Accomplished in One Day.

A man walked into a tailoring shop, the other day and asked to have a coat made.

"What do you want the garment?" asked the tailor.

"This evening. I want to wear it to a dinner."

"Impossible!" cried the tailor. "Make a coat in a day—unheard of!"

Yet it has been done—yes, from the shearing of the wool from the sheep's back to the finished garment. This feat was accomplished as far back as 1811 by John Coveter, near Newbury, in England.

At five o'clock in the morning Mr. Coveter presented two Southdown Wether sheep. At first the sheep were shorn by hand, the wool spun, the yarn warped, loomed and woven. After that the cloth was burred, milled, rowed, dyed, pressed, and late in the afternoon put in the hands of the tailors.



OLD GAMES FOR THE YOUNG

Blindfolded Player Must Recognize Others by Feeling With Large Spoon Instead of Hands.

In the game called "A Spoonful of Fun," instead of feeling with his hands in order to discover who it is that he has caught, the blind man is given a large spoon which he uses as a wand. As in "Blindfold," the player must all remain perfectly still. Directly he succeeds in finding some of the blindfolded player tries, by deftly touching him here and there with the spoon, to discover who it is. As it is much easier than anybody who has not tried can possibly imagine to discover the identity of a person by spoon touching, it is best for the unblindfolded players to try and disguise themselves as much as possible. Some might stand on tiptoes to make themselves appear taller, others the handkerchiefs round their necks or wrap themselves up in shawls; and the boys might remove their telltale collars or put on their overcoats.

CLEVER AFTER-DINNER TRICK

Plate May Be Lifted by Common Radish by Butting in Half and Pressing Against Surface.

Cut a radish in half, press the lower surface firmly against a plate, as is shown in the diagram, and you can



Radish Lifts Plate.

Lift the plate, to which it clings as closely as a boy's wet leather disk to the pavement.

Young Financier.
Freddie came into the house one day and said that the woman next door had offered him a penny if he would tell what his mother had said about her.

"I'm so glad you didn't tell," remarked his mother. "I wouldn't have told her that what you said was true."

"You bet I am," returned Freddie. "You see she offered me the penny I told her that what you said was true."

"You bet I am," returned Freddie. "You see she offered me the penny I told her that what you said was true."

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MISS MUFFET AT FOOD SHOW

How Much Did She Weigh After Eating Seven Kinds of Food and Gathering Many Packages.

You remember that in Mother Goose Miss Muffet was very fond of things and what she liked other things, too. Listen: When Miss Muffet visited the food show she ate seven different kinds of breakfast food and gathered ten pounds sample packages. Then she stepped on the free weighing ma-



Miss Muffet at Food Show.

chine and found that her weight had increased 10 per cent; whereas, if she had eaten twice as much breakfast food the gain would have been 11 per cent.

Can you tell how much Miss Muffet weighed when she arrived at the food show? At the food show Miss Muffet weighed 111-1/2 pounds when she arrived. She ate one and one-half pounds of breakfast food and gathered ten pounds of samples, which increased her weight 10 per cent.

RIDDLES.

What cannot be called a "disinterested act of hospitality?" Entertaining a hope.

Why are the stars the best astronomers? Because they have studied (studied) the heavens since the creation.

Why is a schoolmistress like the letter O? Because she forms lassies into classes.

What two words contain all the vowels and in their proper order? Punctious, abstemious.

Why is it impossible for a person who laps to believe in the existence of young ladies? Because with him every miss is a myth.

Why is an old chair that has a new bottom put to it like a paid bill? Because it has been re-acted (re-acted).

When does a man sit down to a melancholy dessert? When he sits down to wine and to pine.

What is the difference between a mother and a barber? The latter has razors to shave, and the former has shavers to raise.

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COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

TWO READILY DIGESTED, HIGHLY NOURISHING BEVERAGES.

Have Real Food Value and Should Take the Place of Tea or Coffee for Children—Few Who Whom They Disagree.

Of the several beverages used at meals cocoa and chocolate are the two that have food value. Cocoa is the fruit of the cocoa tree, which grows in abundance in the tropical countries. Chocolate is made from cocoa beans by the addition of sugar and some starchy materials.

Cocoa grows in the form of a bean and several rows of these beans are held together in a single pod. When removed from the pod the beans are allowed to undergo a process of fermentation, called "sweating," and are then exposed to the sun to dry in order to develop their fine flavor. Roughly speaking, cocoa contains 23 per cent. of protein matter that is, vegetable meat; 29 per cent. of fat and nearly 31 per cent. of starch.

Together with the sugar and milk used in the preparation of the beverage it becomes a highly nutritious as well as palatable drink, far superior to either tea or coffee. Tea and coffee are wholly devoid of all nutritive substances. They are used entirely for the flavor, and as such are frequently harmful, while cocoa and chocolate are practically free from any stimulating effects. From what has been said it is easy to see that though relatively cocoa and chocolate are dearer than tea or coffee, yet as foods they are cheaper.

A very cheap form of cocoa is that made from cocoa shells. It is prepared in the usual way, and is nutritious as well as cheap and wholesome. Cocoa is adapted for the use of most people. There are some with whom the beverage does not agree well, and causes indigestion. But this is the exception rather than the rule. Children take cocoa with benefit, and for them it should always take the place of tea or coffee.

Vacuum Clothes Washer.
A vacuum clothes washer is the newest invention in the laundry. It operates on the vacuum-suction principle, supposedly releasing the washwoman from the necessity of rubbing the garments. All the clothes to be washed are merely put in the clothes boiler with shaved soap or washing powder and water, and the vacuum washer. When the water reaches the boiling point it is drawn automatically from the bottom of the boiler and forced up in a stream through the clothes.

The vacuum washer is made of zinc which is polished so that it will neither rust nor corrode. It is in funnel shape, and is made in one size only. This, however, will fit any boiler, no matter how large, and a half inches high and ten inches wide at the mouth, and weighs two and a half pounds. The price is \$2.50 without the washwater, which must be purchased separately. The washer is easily washed with this device, from fine lingerie to the heaviest linens.

Cheese Salad.
Rub the yolk of a hard-boiled egg smooth with a tablespoonful of olive oil, then add a teaspoonful of salt, one of cayenne, one of sugar and one of made mustard, rubbing each in separately before another is added. Then stir in half a pound of well grated cheese. The cheese here used should be old as possible without being "high." After all these ingredients are well worked together add a tablespoonful of onion vinegar and serve with shredded lettuce or other green salad.

Beef and Onion Pie.
Take 1 1/2 pounds lean beef about the size of walnuts, stew gently in a small amount of water till tender, season to taste with salt and pepper, and the sides of a good-sized pudding dish with plain pastry, fill all it with sliced onions, put meat on top, draining it free from gravy; cover with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven 1 1/2 hours. When done beat the gravy that was drained from meat, pour it over the fire and serve at once.

To Clean Feathers.
Into a strong paper bag put about one cupful of plain household flour and half the quantity of powdered borax. Shake well to thoroughly mix them, then put the feathers in the bag and shake gently till clean. If very dirty, repeat this process. This is much more satisfactory than using soap and water, as it saves recurling.

Quick Bleaching.
Handkerchiefs and white clothes that have become yellow from use of too much soap, or any other cause, may be whitened in the following manner: After washing let them soak over night in a tub of clear water, to which is added a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. When ironed they will be a pure white.

For the Fire.
The next time your fire has almost gone out try throwing a little granulated sugar on it, which will have the same effect as kerosene, but is not as dangerous.

When Ironing Towels.
If you rub the fringe on your towels and tablecloths with a whisk broom before ironing them, it will make them light and fluffy.

W. M. K.

BOY'S WORK AND PLAY IN THE COUNTRY



A Boy's Past.

One of the most serious troubles that I had when a boy was the scolding I received from farmers for digging up their pastures and meadows in unearthing woodchucks. Rail fences and post piles had to suffer when old Shop chased a woodchuck into his hole or under them. One of the boys would usually keep an eye out for the farmer, while the rest of us would throw posts and rails and did for Mr. Woodchuck.

One summer nearly every boy in our neighborhood had a pet woodchuck, that was kept in a cage, and some of them became very tame something would eat from our hands, clover, grass, apples and sweet corn, which

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Local News Items

Mr. D. Smith of Smith Brothers &
Wilson, spent last Sunday in Coleman.

Rev. T. M. Murray will preach on
"Allegiance and Service" on Sabbath
evening next.

The members of St. Alban's Senior
Girls' Bible class are holding a Hallow-
een social in the parish hall this
(Friday) evening.

\$1,000 Cash will buy two lots and a
good four roomed house on front st.
Enquire, Janstak's store, owner is
leaving town. L-1

Mrs. F. McNeill has arrived in
Blairmore to take charge of the tele-
phone central office, taking the place
of Miss Sunstrom, who is leaving.

Mr. Matthew Ball and Miss Alice
Buxton, both of Corbin, B. C., were
united in marriage by Rev. T. M.
Murray in the Institutional church on
Monday, 27th inst.

The services at St. Alban's next
Sunday will be as follows.—10:30 a.m.,
Matins and Holy Communion; 7 p.m.,
Evensong and sermon.—Subject "No
God."

Miss A. Ball, of Calgary, will give
an address on Women's Home Mission
work in the Institutional church on
Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.
Ladies specially invited.

The Boston Opera company appear-
ed in the opera house here Monday
night to a very small audience, for
the reason that few people knew of
the attraction. The coming of the
troupe in question was not properly
advertised.

A social gathering of the young
people of the Institutional church will
be held in the club rooms on Tuesday
evening first, beginning at 8 p.m.
Program and refreshments. All the
young people belonging to the con-
gregation are cordially invited.

The death of Ellen Morrison,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison,
took place on Saturday morning and
funeral on Monday afternoon. The
sympathy of the community goes out
to Mr. and Mrs. Morrison in the loss
of their only child.

The performances of the Schubert
Symphony Club in the opera house on
Wednesday evening, under the aus-
pices of the football club, delighted all
who were privileged to hear them.
A lot of complaints are heard, how-
ever about the noise in the gallery.

The Coleman Merchandise Company
is closing up here on November 17th.
Manager Ross leaves soon after that
date for the south, after a five years
residence in Coleman. The balance
of the stock is to be cleared out before
the above date.

The scholars of St. Alban's Sunday
school assembled in the parish hall on
Monday evening and had a most en-
joyable time. The first part of the
program was games, which were fol-
lowed by a few pianoforte selections
and recitations. Next came the divi-
sion of the fruit which had been
used for church decorations. The
supply was bountiful and there was
enough to go all round. Mrs. Graham
kindly added cake and candies. The
evening concluded as it was started,
with games, and the verdict of every
child present was that "it was fine."

The benefit concert held on Friday
evening last in aid of Sam Stokes, who
had the misfortune to lose one of his
limbs in an accident in the McGillivray
mine some time ago, was very well
attended. A splendid program was
rendered and all present were unani-
mous in the opinion that it was one of
the best events of the kind ever held
in the Pass. All the artists were from
Coleman, with the exception of Mr.
Stimms, of Crows Nest. As a result
of this concert Mr. Stokes will receive
the sum of \$220.55. Mr. Stokes wishes
to convey through the columns of The
Bulletin his sincere gratitude to all
concerned.

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St. Alban's church was beautifully
decorated for the Harvest Festival
held on Sunday last. This work was
carried out by a few of the members
of the W.A., and was made cosy
through the bountiful supply of
wheat, oats, flowers and fruit that
had been provided. The attendances
at the celebrations of Holy Commu-
nion were not so large as was expected
on such an occasion, but at Evensong
the church was well filled. The ser-
vice was all choral, and after the
sermon, the Sunday School choir
rendered selections from a service of
song entitled "Golden Sheaves." The
choruses were good, and the re-
citations were excellent, and were giv-
en by Gladys Crawford, Jane Appoinin,
Elsa Disney, Dorothy Graham, Beat-
rice Stokes, Lillian Howell, and Miss
Parry. Another feature of this part
of the service was a solo by Lily
Hopkins, who sang with most pleasing
effect. The rector preached morning
and evening, and addressed the chil-
dren in the afternoon. He joins with
the wardens in thanking all who con-
tributed gifts and labor for church
decorations, also for the response
made to the appeal for funds to wipe
off part of the debt on the hall.

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of us would trust our precious eye-sight
to a tinker. Yet that's what lots of us
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